THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

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J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, bominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 7 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, Seives, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 2, 1855. 31—1y

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY OCTOBER 13, 1855. No. 93.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.

L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $3; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John L. Sharpe, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 70—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the
N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 78—

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AT OCTOBER Term, 1855, of Yadkin County Court, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Jonathan Jones, deceased, and the said Jones having, by his last will, directed that all his real and personal estate be sold at public auction.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on the 5th day of December next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following real and personal estate, to wit: A valuable tract of land on which the dec'd's family resided, lying on the Yadkin river, in Yadkin County, eight miles west of Rockford, containing between four and five hundred acres, of which about 150 acres is rich bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation; the uplands are of very good quality; the land is well watered, and has upon it a very comfortable dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses and improvements, and is situated in a very healthy region of country, and in a neighborhood of good society. Also, four negro slaves, a boy about 17 years of age, a girl about 13, and two small boys, one about 7 and the other 5 years old, and all very likely. All the stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of corn, wheat, rye and oats, provender, &c.—A large lot of sole and upper leather. All the household and kitchen furniture. One new waggon. One set blacksmith's tools. And all the farming tools, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

All persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment. And all those having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN JERVIS, *Executor*.

October 8, 1855. 92—td.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1855.

A paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Williams, deceased, is propounded for probate, in open Court, by W. S. Harris, the Executor therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wright B. Hendrick, and Mary his wife, and Jesse Williams, some of the heirs-at-law, and next of kin of the said Thomas Williams, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the second Monday of December, A. D., 1855, then and there to see proceedings in this cause, and to make themselves parties to the same if they think proper so to do.

Witness: Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of September, A. D., 1855.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 8, 1855. (Pr. Ad'v. $5 62½c.) 92—w6w.

VALUABLE NUTBUSH ESTATE FOR SALE.

MY MOTHER, MRS. THOMAS TURNER, having determined to remove South, the undersigned offers for sale her valuable plantation, "Oakland" situated on Big Nutbush Creek, in the County of Granville, containing about 1200 acres of land, of which about 300 acres are in original growth, 100 acres in heavily timbered old-field pine, and the remainder in arable land. The character of this plantation is so generally known that a very extended description is deemed unnecessary. It is situated within one mile of Williamsboro', five miles from Townesville Depot, on the Roanoke Valley Railroad, and 7 miles from Henderson Depot, on the R. & G. Railroad, in a neighborhood surpassed by none for its wealth, intelligence, and high moral character. The improvements are commodious, embracing all necessary out-buildings for crops of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will please make application to me, and I will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information desired in regard to it. Address me at Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.

JAMES TURNER.

October 8, 1855. 92—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KING & BIGGS,
Merchant Tailors, Raleigh N. C.

HAVING RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF FALL and Winter Goods are prepared to please all who favor them with a call. We have a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the very best quality, which will be made to order in the latest style, by first rate workmen. We also have a larger and better assortment of Ready Made Clothing than we have ever had.

Black and fancy Cloth Coats, from eight to twenty-five dollars, Over Coats and Talmas, Pilot and Beaver Cloth do., Cassimere and Satinet Business Coats, Black Doeskin and fancy Cass. Pants, plain and fancy silk and satin Vests, fine velvet and plush do., shirts, drawers, collar, &c.

Silk, wool and merino under shirts and drawers.

Cravats, stocks, pocket handk'fs, gloves, half hose, suspenders, night caps, dressing gowns, &c., &c.

In fact, we have every article usually kept in a Clothing Establishment, and we flatter ourselves that we can give as good fits and as good bargains as can be had any where.

Our friends from a distance who anticipate visiting Raleigh at the State Fair would do well to call and examine our stock. We return our sincere thanks to our friends for past favors and earnestly desire a continuation of the same.

KING & BIGGS.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Hats, Caps, and Boy's Clothing just received. K. & B.

Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1855. 91—4t.

☞ Register, Star, Age and Weekly Post four times weekly.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State. E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

GILMOR HOUSE,
MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTIMORE.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed that the GILMOR HOUSE is now open for the reception of guests.

J. MILDEBERGER SMITH,
Proprietor.
W. S. WARNER,
(Late of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York,)
Superintendent.

October 9, 1855. 92—6t.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

Entirely New for All.

T. J. HAVENS WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS and all those who have any decided taste for the fine arts, that he has recently perfected himself in taking the Ambrotype and Mezograph Portraits, the only true, life-like pictures that can be taken. They are not reversed, and are more lasting than the Daguerreotype. I would advise all to call and see for themselves.

Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1855. 91—1m.

WANTED.—A LAD 13 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE to learn the book business. None other than those who can come well recommended need apply.

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1855. 92—

THOMAS WHITE, P. B. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 10, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes, Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east*.
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west*.

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the court-house door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east*.
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east*.
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east*.
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west*.
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the court-house door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—law1Dec 20.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

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Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

PANAMA IN 1855.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE PANAMA Railroad, of the Cities of Panama and Aspinwall, with Sketches of Life and character on the Isthmus. By Robert Tomes. With Illustrations, 16mo muslin.

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Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

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Sign of the Pad Lock, No. 58, Sycamore st.
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August 29, 1855. 82—2m.

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LEMUEL E. HARDY.

September 1, 1855 82—tf.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1v.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to ANDREW J TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Now the "fountains of the great Know Nothing deep are broken up" the waters have subsided, and a calm succeeds to the storms of its old party wrath, which leaves the old Democratic party not entirely annihilated in the "Old North State." I propose to take a short review of this Know Nothing, American, *alias* defunct Whig party, and give some reasons why we shall not forsake the principles of Democracy; and I shall offer no apology for penning my thoughts, for if they are not received I remember that it has been wisely said that "we should not withhold our actions for the fear of encountering malicious censures." Facts, and not theory, shall be my arguments; and truth, when supported by evidence, should be received from whatever source it may emanate. It is a certain fact that an honest man looks upon all his fellow beings as radically, equally patriotic with himself, and he is ready and willing at all times to award truth and honesty of purpose to all his professions till proven to the reverse. So it is remarkably characteristic of the honesty of the American people to allow, since all fundamental principles of government must arise from and be sustained by them, that all measures professing to guard the interests, and secure the ultimate weal of our common country, are just and good until a *contra* conviction is brought in force by a knowledge of their corrupt fruits and evil tendencies. And while they are thus trusting to the high-born sentiment of self-government, and sincerity of brotherly patriotism, a new secret party, which makes its principles subservient to the dire policy of self-advancement, endeavors to beguile itself, like the serpent did to our first mother, Eve, in the garb of protection, into the affections of the American people, to overthrow their peace and prosperity; but an argus to watch and power to save is found in Democracy. Now, we do not claim that all movements relating to public affairs should or ought to have precedence, or that there is nothing good that is new. This would be absurd; but we do claim, and it is a self-evident fact, that old, tried, and established principles that have proved themselves the stay and progressive principles of the country, should not be abandoned for opinions that are not supported by reason or merit, but scattered over the country more by contagion and an inconsiderate delusion than any thing else. What are those opinions? They propose to disqualify all Catholic citizens for office.—Why? Because their creed is repugnant to republicanism, and they owe an allegiance to a foreign potentate above that they acknowledge to the Constitution and laws of their own country. Such is the idle sophistry, shallow pretext for which they ask the support of the American people. God forbid that we should lend our voice in vindication of the course pursued by the Catholic Church. Indeed, we blush for the horrors of Catholic empires; but the time may come, and I fear even now approaches, when we may reserve our shame for our own Protestant land.

We do not judge from our own knowledge of Catholic creeds, but existing facts present themselves. Brownson, in his Reviews, (from whom the K. N's so well love to quote,) says: "The Catholic does indeed owe allegiance to the Pope as visible head of the Church, but not as visible head of the State." Of the fugitive-slave law, he says: "Now, as the law is necessary to secure the fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution, we are bound to obey the law, and could not, without resisting the ordinances of God, and purchasing to ourselves damnation, refuse to obey it." Here is a Northern Catholic defending Southern Protestant rights. If Catholicity come in competition with our republican institutions, would it even be supposed that a man of the highest acknowledged Catholic authority in the country would thus openly favor them with his approbation, and offer his influence in their defence?

Then, why deprive them of their liberty of conscience? A papist, says Dr. Johnson, "May, like other men, think himself safest in his own religion, and if liberty of conscience be a natural right, we have no power to withhold it, if it be an indulgence, it may be allowed to papists, while it is not denied to other sects." Here in this land of boasted liberty the atheist may, unmolested, declare "there is no God," and the Mormon be protected in the right of his ninety wives, yet the Catholic is persecuted because he is not willing to depart from his long-enjoyed mode of worship. It cannot but be admitted that independent freedom ceases when privileges extend not alike to all. But, the adherents of this new party say that they do not persecute Catholics on account of their religion. So it was a custom among pagans to deny that they persecuted for religious opinions; but for matters of State—treason or such like; and K. N.'s say the doctrines involved in Catholicity derogate from the interests of the State, and thus virtually make the Catholic religion treason. We might refer to our own honored and revered Gaston, whom Carolina is proud to call her own, and whose words stand pre-eminently above contradiction. And here, too, recurs to our mind the loyalty and patriotism of many Catholic heroes of our revoldtion. We remember, too, Catholic Maryland, which fought as bravely for our independence as any other sister State, but we forbear. We have said 'tis not our purpose to defend Catholicism, but the Constitution of our proud confederacy guarantees to each of its citizens the inalienable right to choose his own religion; and the Word of God commands us to choose whom we will serve, but does not say either this or that way. And we repudiate the insignificant doctrine that any political party—nay, a party, whose rashness is equalled only by the injustice of its end, should arrogate to itself the judgment of man's religious belief. Better, far, would it be to deprive one of the rights of property than to fetter the mind and throw a barrier between him and his eternal happiness; for every man, provided he does not interfere with his neighbor, if he abuse his religious liberties is accountable only to God. These are liberties our fathers battled for—they are liberties we should battle to maintain. We come now to the dread apprehension of foreign danger; and here truths of the highest interest claim our serious consideration. Though we are averse to the doctrines of higher-lawism, when incompatible with the avowed public will (which is the sovereignty in this country) and the established law of the land, yet we yield our support to that law which has its radical foundation on divine authority, and certainly the framers of our Constitution had these facts in view. God has said that "one law shall be to him that is home-born and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you." Again: "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." Again: "The stranger that sojourneth with you shall be as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself." Again: "Cursed be he that pervert the judgment of the stranger, fatherless and widow." And our Saviour said: "Till Heaven and earth pass away one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled." But Scriptural truths our new party friends seem not to comprehend, because ignorance is both incidental to and coincident with Know Nothingism—thus verifying the prophecy that "seeing they may not perceive, and hearing they may not understand." But why this sudden fear of foreign rule? No foreign foe threatens to invade our rights. No Pope has ever impeded the progress of our liberties. Look, ye goodly, country-loving, patriotic Know Nothings of the South, to real dangers that hover over you. Home-dissentions, anti-slavery fanaticism, and power-grasping politicians far outstrip Catholic and foreign opposition to our Constitution and laws. And the dangerous designs of these co-workers against the rights and privileges of the south, and indeed against the Union are concealed under the propositions embodied in the creeds of this new party, and should it succeed we may mark the baneful result, when repentence will not suffice to re-build the fallen fabric of our country's glory. What good can arise from such a fusion? Abreast with the abolitionist of the North stands the succumbing, office-hunting demagogue of the South. One contends that the proceeds of the public lands shall be divided among the several States, another disputes that right. One is for, another against the veto power of the President. One is for United States' Bank, another for Sub-Treasury. One is for a high, another a low tariff. One calls for the acquisition of more territory, another regrets that we have so much already. One in Massachusetts swears that Catholics shall not hold office, another in Louisiana claims that they shall; and with such a heterogenous combination of men and doctrines, they, irrespective of consequences, unite their efforts to substitute for principles just and equitable, anarchy and confusion; but in our country's cause, be it said, that being overwhelmed by the waves of sectional divisions, their power is carried away in the tide of their own strife. Here is found the origin of a world-wide fame for liberty. It is the very blessings which have gone forth from our laws, shining unto the farthest realms of the earth, that have roused eastern worlds to a sense of freedom; and it is these that have made America the magnet of human attraction, and like the star of Bethlehem which led the wise men of the east to our Savior.—Hither the wearied and oppressed pilgrim wends his way from the tyrant-land to seek a home among the brave. For the memory of the glorious DeKalb, suffer his countrymen to find favor in the land for which his blood helped to fill the ransom. Suffer the descendants of the generous Lafayette to find protection under the tree of liberty, which hung with the weight of his massive fortune. Honor calls for a like privilege to all. Justice demands it. Our Constitution grants it. In opposing these principles we oppose the will of Washington and the hope of those patriots who fettered despotism and founded our free government. From these data the conclusion follows that this party is a moral wrong and a political evil; and that the full existence of our equal rights depends upon its condemnation. And, admitting that it may, if successful, be the cause of a good effect, it can only be an incidental and not a uniform consequence—for it is a known fact in history that no good has ever followed the existence of evil. Yet evidence of this party's being unsound does not prove that its opposite is correct and good. This would be fallacious reasoning. But Democracy pleads its own cause. Truth stands in the fore-ground of all its arguments. 'Tis Democracy that has made all great republics. 'Twas a love for Democracy that lit the souls of Grecian warriors at Marathon, and the Spartan band at Thermopylæ. 'Twas the same that fired the tongue of Demosthenes with that eloquence which hurled back the torrents of Macedonian aggression. 'Twas a zeal for Democratic government which animated the bosom of that Brutus who dispelled kingly power from the Roman throne. And it was truly a Democratic spirit which nerved the mighty arms of our fathers in their glorious contest for independence. And now the prosperity of our country—the firm establishment of our laws—our commercial and peaceful intercourse and high standing with the greatest nations of the earth—California, Texas, and all our expansive domain—added to the enjoyment of our religious rights, which is the great touch-stone of freedom, all stand forth as living monuments of the triumphant power of Democratic principles. They bear the wreath of liberty on their tide, and on the shores of Democracy is the only anchorage of our country's hope.

W. H. K.

Pittsboro', Sept. 26, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You have no doubt seen many lying, senseless communications in some of the Know Nothing papers concerning Dr. J. F. Riddick, ever since this gentleman broke off from the order. A few of the lowest and most reckless of its members have endeavored to injure his reputation—a number of articles have appeared in the above named prints purporting to have been written by residents of this County—the effusions of the principal draftsman (whose domicil is down near the jail) for the concern first appeared, being now unable to render service from indisposition the aid of two certain *broken down limbs of the law*, familiarly known to brethren of the bar as *Ishmael* and *Big Voice*, not residents of the County, who sometimes attend our Courts, have been invoked and obtained to prosecute the dirty work of publishing falsehoods and slanderous insinuations about Dr. Riddick and others. Those persons, not being troubled with professional business, and having never acquired any fame at the bar, except that of being mere drones, seem to desire celebrity as writers for newspapers. Many of the communications of recent date are doubtless the productions of these would-be-distinguished individuals. They are disposed to meddle with and engage in all the private disputes within their reach—when present at political discussions are continually boring some of the speakers by volunteering their services in taking *notes* for and giving them *pints*.—*Ishmael* has never tried his hand before the people either in making speeches or soliciting votes for any honorable position, knowing that his chances for success were bad, for "his hand *has always been* against every man and every man's hand against him." He is past the meridian of life, looks careworn and weather beaten, having overstrained his mental powers to "set the world to rights," which to him seems to be growing worse instead of better, and from his frequently complaining of an affection of the head, fears are entertained of his becoming an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum or the disease proving fatal. He has mind enough to render himself disagreeable to every person in whose company he may be thrown; but not sufficient intellect ever to have done any good for himself or any one else. In his hyperbolical manner of expressing himself he apes his legal instructor. His lying style is in imitation of Gulliver and Munchauson, which he practices to the utmost of his "skill and ability."

Big Voice does not resemble, in many respects, Ishmael in character; but has a great penchant to imitate him. He has been before the people for a seat in the Legislature and was distanced, which has served to sour his disposition, but not to satiate his desire for fame. He occasionally stumps it for a favorite candidate and is remarkable for his historical information—*knows* and *says* after "*the English Barons, headed by William, the Conquerer, extorted Magna Charter from King John they beheaded him*;" also, for his terrific appearance, wonderful gestures and *voice* which is uttered in thunder-like tones from the corner of his capacious mouth. He has no doubt of his being a man of considerable ability—that his name will be known in song and history for ages as a political orator and writer. A shrewd farmer was heard to say not long since, after witnessing one of his efforts at speech-making, "that *his voice was too big for his constitution*—that his ways were too large for his intellect, and he would be the greatest man in North Carolina, if he only had the sense." It is said that he is not an inventive genius, but is ever willing to tell a lie if any one will be kind enough to manufacture it for him—in this respect he is somewhat dependent upon his friend Ishmael. Some think if the Fool Killer should come across him, that his *voice* would be silenced forever, which would be a pity, for he serves well for many to laugh at as a complete mockery of humanity; and possibly he may be sought by the proprietor of some travelling Menagerie as an addition to his stock in hand.

The most decent and intelligent of the order are aware that they cannot injure the character of Dr. Riddick—that the efforts made have proved abortive—have expressed a wish that further attempts to do so should cease; doubtless knowing, too, the disgrace which is attached in belonging to and continuing in such a concern; that the very name is becoming a term of reproach—the Know Nothing movement being on the wane everywhere, fast dying out and doomed to die the death of all isms of fungus growth. A few hungry aspirants for office and their devoted Sanchos are pursuing a different course, having been sanguine in their calculations of changing the politics of this County by which means they hoped to get some of those *in* office *out*, and themselves *in*. Being sadly disappointed and chagrined at the late election in the County and State—the Democracy having gained considerably on their former majority—seeing their prospect for office hopeless, have become desperate—are venting their spite on Dr. Riddick, and also on some of his friends, who they suppose have written against the dark order, have been busy in hunting up every scribbler to write falsehoods and ridiculous slang about these gentlemen. Such curs are doing them no harm, but they are sinking themselves lower in the depths of infamy, and exposing their lack of understanding.

H.

Stokes county, Oct. 2, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the October number of the University Magazine, my attention was attracted by the leading article, on the Revolutionary history of North Carolina. Feeling, as every Carolinian should, a deep interest in the Revolutionary annals of our State, I read the article with care, both for its intrinsic merit, and from the fact that it came from the able pen of Gen. Graham.—Before proceeding far in the old General's plain, soldier-like narrative, my indignation was excited by the terrible havoc which the publisher has made with the strong English in which it is written. He has not only killed words by the wholesale, but he has murdered whole sentences, and made the writer talk most unmilitary nonsense. If the sturdy patriot had ever been as dreadfully mangled in battle as his manuscript has been at the office of the "Post," he certainly would never have lived to tell the story of the war. We very much fear that his friends will not allow any more of his manuscript to pass through such unhallowed hands, and if such should be the case, the loss to the Magazine and to the public will be very great.

But we pass on through a great number of errors, such as "*willed*" for killed, "*crock*" for creek, "*alone*" for aloud, "*hypocritical*" for hypercritical, &c., &c., till we come to the Editorial table, where we find a venerable Latin quotation treated with most scandalous barbarity. Instead of "Mens sana in corpore sano," the publisher has given us "*Luna mens in corpore suno*." If the ghosts of murdered quotations do not henceforth haunt the Post, I shall be fully satisfied that the living need never fear the vengeance of the dead.

Now, if the University Magazine contained nothing but the effusions of a parcel of boys, it would not make so much difference how it was gotten up. But it not only contains the productions of the best minds among the students of the University, but also many valuable communications from members of the Faculty, and from some of the first men in the State. It has, moreover, rendered essential service to the literature of North Carolina by rescuing from oblivion many important facts respecting her early history. As a well-wisher, therefore, both of the Magazine and the University, we hope that the former may receive such liberal patronage both from readers and writers, as the high reputation of the latter would lead us to expect. But what man of standing will write for a periodical in which such Latin as "Luno mens in corpore suno" appears?

Allow me, then, to express the opinion that every intelligent reader will coincide with me, and the hope that no more such "devilish" sins will be committed.

Very respectfully,
AN OUTSIDER.

From the Correspondent of the London Times.

The Final Bombardment of Sebastopol.

SEPT. 5.—At dawn on the morning of the 5th of September the French opened fire. The air was pure and light, and a gentle breeze from the south-est, which continued all day, drifted over the steppe, and blew gently into Sebastopol. The sun shone serenely through the vapors early morning, and wreaths of snowy clouds on the long lines of white houses inside those rugged defences of earth and gabionade which have so long kept our armies gazing in vain on this "august city." The ships lay floating on the waters of the roads, which were smooth as a mirror, and, like it, reflected them, and outside our own fleet and that of the French equally inactive, and not quite so useful to us, were reposing from Kazatch to Constantine as idly as though they were "painted" upon "a painted ocean."

From Cathcart's-hill the eye embraces a portion of the Quarantine—the French approaches to it and to the Flagstaff Batteries up to their junction with our left attack across the ravine at the end of the Dock-yard-creek. One can sweep over the Flagstaff Batteries' works—the suburb of ruined houses, or rather the sites of cottages and residences, which are all that is now left of long streets by the fire of our allies, inclosed between the Flagstaff and the crenellated sea-wall, and, looking over the wall, take in at a *coup d'œil* the civil town behind it, still presenting a stately appearance as it rises on the hillside tier over tier full of churches, stately mansions, and public buildings of fine white or red sandstone with gardens interspersed and trees growing in the walks.

The bombardment is beginning to tell on these buildings. A church, decorated with many small pinnacles, at the angles of the roof, has been struck by a shell, which has burst in the roof. Some of the best mansions have been split open, or gape from their cracked walls on the day, others are perforated right through with shot holes, through which the light is visible—windows, doors, pillars, and columns are broken or destroyed.

From Cathcart's hill, therefore, on the right front of the fourth division camp, one can gain an admirable view of certain points of the position from the sea on the left to our extreme right at Inkermann. That advantage is, however, rarely attainable when there is any heavy firing, as the smoke generally hangs in thick clouds between the earthworks, nor can it be dispelled unless by a brisk wind. If one of the few persons who were in the secret of the opening of the French batteries had been on Cathcart's hill on the morning of the 5th he would have beheld then, just ere 5½ o'clock, the whole of the scene marked out in keen detail in the clear morning air. The men in our trenches can be seen sitting down behind the traverses or strolling about in the rear of the parapets. Small trains of animals and files of men are passing over the ground between the trenches and the camp, and the only smoke that catches the eye arises from the kettles of the soldiery or from a rifle in the advanced works.

On the left, however, it can be seen that the French treaches are crowded with men, and that their batteries are all manned, though the men keep well out of view, and the mantlets and screens are yet down before the muzzles of some of their guns. The men beneath the parapets swarm like bees. A few gray-coated Russians are in view repairing the works of the Flagstaff Battery, or engaged in throwing up a new work, which promises to be of considerable strength, in front of their second line of defences.—Suddenly along the earthen curtain, between Nos. 7 and 8 Bastions, three jets of flame spring up into the air and hurl up as many pillars of earth and dust, which are warmed into ruddy hues by the horizontal rays of the sun. The French have exploded three fougasses to blow in the counterscarp and to serve as as a signal to their men.

Instantly from the sea to the Dock-yard-creek there seems to run a stream of fire, and fleecy, curling, rich white smoke, as though the earth had suddenly been rent in the throes of an earthquake, and was vomiting forth the material of her volcanoes. The lines of the French trenches were at once covered as though the very clouds of Heaven had settled down upon them and were whirled about in spiral jets, in festoons, in clustering bunches, in columns and in sheets, all commingled, involved together by the vehement flames benath. The crash of such a tremendous fire must have been appalling, but the wind and the peculiar condition of the atmosphere did not permit the sound to produce any great effect on our camp; in the city for the same reason the noise must have been terrific and horrible.

The iron storm tore over the Russian lines, tossing up as it in sport, jets of earth and dust, rending asunder gabions, and "squelching" the parapets, or bounding over among the houses and ruins in their rear. The terrible files of iron, about four miles in front, rushed across the plain, carrying death and ruin with it, swept with its heavy and irresistible wings the Russian flanks, and searched their center to the core. A volley so startling, so simultaneous, and tremendously powerful was probably never yet uttered since the cannon found its voice. The Russians seemed for a while utterly paralyzed. Their batteries were not manned with strength enough to enable them to reply to such an overlapping and crushing fire; but the French, leaping to their guns with astounding energy, rapidity, and strength, kept on filling the air with the hurtling storm, and sent it in unbroken fury against their enemies.

More than 200 pieces of artillery of large calibre, admirably served and well-directed, played incessantly on the hostile lines. In a few moments a great veil of smoke—"a war cloud rolling dun"—spread from the guns over on the left of Sebastopol; but the roar of the shot did not cease, and the cannonade now pealed forth in great irregular bursts, now died away into hoarse murmurs, again swelled up into tumult, or rattled from end to end of the line like the file-fire of infantry. Stone walls went down before the guns at once, but the earthquake yawned to receive shot and shell alike. However, so swift and incessant was the passage of these missiles through the embrasures, and along the tops of the parapets that the enemy had to lie close, and could scarcely show themselves in the front line of defences.

For a few minutes, then, the French had it all their own way, and appeared to be on the point of sweeping away the place without resistence; but after they had fired a few rounds from each of their numerous guns, the Russian artillerymen got to work, and began to return our allies' fire. They made good practice, but fired slowly and with precision, as if they could not afford to throw away an ounce of powder. The French were stimulated rather than impeded by such a reply to their astonishing volleys, and their shot flew with increased rapidity along the line of the defences, and bounded in among the houses of the town. But what were we doing all this time? What was our admirable Naval Brigade and our gallant siege train doing? They were just working their guns as usual, and had received no orders to open a general fire. Our batteries, therefore, rendered but little assistance of the French, but they maintained their usual destructive and solid "hammering" on the face of the Redan and of the Malakoff, and aided our invaluable allies by keeping up a regular shell practice on the batteries from the Creek to the Redan. Now two or three mortars from Gordon's, then two or three mortars from Chapman's, hurled 10 and 13-inch shell behind the enemy's works, and connected the discharges by rounds from long 32s or 68s.

But all this has nothing to do with the siege, and meantime our Allies are pounding away with exceeding warmth at everything within range of them. Our Quarry Battery, armed with two mortars and eight cohorns, just 400 yards below the Redan, plies the suburb in the rear of the Malakoff vigorously, and keeps the top of the Redan clear. Redan and Malakoff are alike silent, ragged and torn. At most, the Redan fires three guns, and the adjoining batteries are equally parsimonious. The parapets are all pitted with shot and shell, and the sides of the embrasures are greatly injured, so that the gabions are sticking out, and are tumbled down in all directions. There is no more of that fine polishing and of that cabinet maker's work which the Russians bestowed on their batteries—our constant fire by night, our riflemen, and incessant shelling have prevented their assiduous anxiety to external appearance being gratified.

After two hours and a half of furious fire the artillery-men of our allies suddenly ceased in order to let their guns cool and to rest themselves. The Russians crept out to repair damages to their works and shook sand-bags full of earth from the parvaette over the outside of their parapets. Their gunners also took advantage of this sudden cessation to open on our sailors' batteries in the left attack, and caused us some little annoyance from the "crow's nest." At 10 o'clock, however, having previsouly exploded some fougasses as before, the French re-opened a fire, if possible, more rapid and tremendous than their first, and continued to keep it up with the utmost vigor till noonday, by which time the Russians had only a few guns in the flag-staff road and Garden batteries in a position to reply. We could see them in great agitation sending men and carts across the bridge, and at 9 o'clock a powerful column of infantry crossed over to resist our assault, while a movement toward Inkerman was made by the army of the Balbek.

Soon after our fire began, as early as 6 o'clock, the working parties which go over to the north side every morning seemed to be recalled, and were marched back again across the bridge to the south, no doubt to be in readiness for our expected assault. From 12 till 5 o'clock P. M. the firing was slack; the French then resumed their cannonade with the same astounding vigor as dawn and at 10 o'clock, and never ceased their volleys of shot and shell against the place, till 7½, when darkness set in, and all the mortars and heavy guns, English, as well as French, opened with shell against the whole line of defences. A description of this scene is now impossible. There was not one instant in which the shells did not whistle through the air—not a moment in which the sky was not seamed by their fiery curves or illuminated by their explosion. Our practice was beyond all praise. Every shell burst as it ought, and the lines of the Russian earthworks of the Redan, Malakoff, and of all their batteries, were rendered plainly visible by the constant light of the bursting shell. The Russians scarcely attempted a reply.

At 5 o'clock it was observed that a frigate in the line near the north side was smoking, and as it grew darker flames were seen to issue from her sides. Men and officers rushed to the front in the greatest delight and excitement, and as night came on the whole vessel broke out into one grand blaze from stem to stern. The delight of the crowd on Cathcart's hill was intense. "Well, this is indeed a sight—to see one of those confounded ships touched at last!" These and many different and stronger expressions were audible on all sides; but there were some who thought the Russians had set the ship on fire, or that incendiaries and mal-contents were at work, and one gentleman even went so far as to say he "thought it was merely a signal—may be to recall their cavalry from Eupatoria." It is not known precisely how the thing was done.

Some say it was done by the French, others by ourselves; and bombs, red-hot shot, and rockets have been variously named as the agency by which the fire was accomplished. In spite of the efforts of the Russians, the flames spread, and soon issued from the ports and quarter gallery. At 8 o'clock the light was so great that the houses of the city and the forts on the other side could be discerned without difficulty. The masts stood long, and towered aloft like great pillars of fire; but one after the other they yielded; the decks fell in about 10 o'clock, and at midnight the frigate was burnt to the water edge.

SEPT. 6.—Last night a steady fire was kept up all along the front to prevent the Russians repairing damages. At 10 P. M. orders were sent to our batteries to open as soon as there was a good light the following morning, but they were limited to fifty rounds each. At 5:30 the whole of the batteries from Quarantine to Inkermann opened with a grand crash.—The Russians were silent as before. The cannonade was maintained as it was yesterday. There were three breaks or lulls in the tempest; from 8½ till 10, from 12 till 5, and from 6½ till 7, the fire was comparatively slack. Captain Shone, R. A., was killed yesterday in the batteries by around shot. He was a brave and much-esteemed officer.

I regret to have to record also the death of Capt. Buckley, Scots Fusileer Guards, who was shot through the heart as he was posting his sentries.—This gallant young officer was shot through the neck at Alma, but did not go home. He was a most promising young officer. The firing continued as before, and enemy seemed greatly distressed. They are strengthening their position on the Balbek, and evince a disposition to rely on the north side. However, they have large masses of men in the town. The bombardment was renewed and lasted all night.

SEPT. 7.—The cannonade was resumed at daybreak, the Inkermann battries firing briskly. A council of generals was held to-dy at head quarters, the sick were cleared out of the field-hospital, and it gradually oozed out that the assault would take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The firing was tremendous all day, but clouds of dust which a high wind from the north drifted into our faces rendered a view of the place impossible.

STORES CAPTURED AT SEBASTOPOL.

Pellissier (now a Marshall) telegraphing from Sebastopol on the 17th September says:

The enemy have not destroyed their docks, the neighboring establishments, the barrack, Fort Nicholas or Fort Quarantine. A first general survey of the materials left has given the following result: 4,000 guns; 50,000 balls; a few hollow projectiles; a large quantity of powder, (notwithstanding all the explosions that have taken place;) 500 half anchors in excellent condition; 25,000 kilogrammes of copper; two steam engines of 30 horse power, and a considerable quantity of sawn timber for defence works.

The Morning Post states that the stores and material destroyed or captured at Sebastopol, have cost the Russian government seventy millions sterling, independent of the fleet. The cost of the docks was between ten and twelve millions of dollars, but they are not much injured.

VALUABLE SHEEP FOR VIRGINIA.—We are advised under date of Liverpool, Aug. 16, that Col. Ware, of Clarke county, who is one of the best sheep men in Virginia, has ten ewe and six bucks, of the very choicest Costwold breed in England, now on the way to this port in the ship City of Brooklyn.—[The vessel has arrived.] They were purchased of Mr. Lane, who is a noted breeder of longwool sheep, and who carried off several of the royal agricultural society prizes this year. Col. Ware is entitled to the gratitude of Virginia farmers for what he has done to improve the cattle of that State.

N. Y. Tribune.

London Punch is the funniest fellow agoing.—His definition of Matter and Mind is unique.—"What is matter? Never mind. What is mind? No matter." Go it, Punch.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a compact between the United States of America and the royal government of Lew Chew was concluded at Napa, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, which compact is word for word as follows:—

Hereafter, whenever citizens of the United States come to Lew Chew, they shall be treated with great courtesy and friendship. Whatever articles these people ask for, whether from the officers or people, which the country can furnish, shall be sold to them; nor shall the authorities interpose any prohibitory regulations to the people selling, and whatever either party may wish to buy shall be exchanged at reasonable prices.

Whenever ships of the United States shall come into any harbor in Lew Chew they shall be supplied with wood and water at reasonable prices; but if they wish to get other articles, they shall be purchasable only at Napa.

If ships of the United States are wrecked on Great Lew Chew, or on islands under the jurisdiction of the royal government of Lew Chew, the local authorities shall dispatch persons to assist in saving life and property, and preserve what can be brought ashore till the ships of that nation shall come to take away all that may have been saved; and the expenses incurred in rescuing these unfortunate persons shall be refunded by the nation they belong to.

Whenever persons from ships of the United States come ashore in Lew Chew, they shall be at liberty to ramble where they please without hindrance or having officials sent to follow them, or spy what they do; but if they violently go into houses, or trifle with women, or force people to sell them things, or do other such like illegal acts, they shall be arrested by the local officers, but not maltreated, and shall be reported to the captain of the ship to which they belong for punishment by him.

At Tumai is a burial-ground for the citizens of the United States, where their graves and tombs shall not be molested.

The government of Lew Chew shall appoint skillful pilots, who shall be on the lookout for ships appearing off the island, and if one is seen coming towards Napa, they shall go out in good boats beyond the reefs to conduct her in to a secure anchorage, for which service the captain shall pay the pilot five dollars, and the same for going out of the harbor beyond the reefs.

Whenever ships anchor at Napa, the officers shall furnish them with wood at the rate of three thousand six hundred copper cash per thousand catties; and with water at the rate of 600 copper cash (43 cents) for one thousand catties, or six barrels full, each containing 30 American gallons.

Signed in the English and Chinese languages, by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in the East India, China, and Japan seas, and special envoy to Japan for the United States; and by Sho Fu fing, superintendent of affairs (Tsu-li-kwan) in Lew Chew; and Ba Rio-si, treasurer of Lew Chew, at Shui, for the government of Lew Chew, and copies exchanged this 11th day of July, 1854, or the reign Hien fung, 4th year, 6th moon, 17th day, at the Town Hall of Napa.

M. C. PERRY.

And whereas the said compact has been duly ratified on both parts:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said compact to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [L. s.] hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the seventeenth day of July last, which convention is, word for word, as follows:—

Whereas a convention was concluded on the 8th day of February, 1853, between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for the settlement of outstanding claims, by a mixed commission, limited to endure for twelve months from the day of the first meeting of the commissioners: and whereas doubts have arisen as to the practicability of the business of the said commission being concluded within the period assigned, the President of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are desirous that the time originally fixed for the duration of the commission should be extended, and to this end have named plenipotentiaries to agree upon the best mode of effecting this object—that is to say: the President of the United States, the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, John Fiennes Crampton, Esq., her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington, who have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I. The high contracting parties agree that the time limited in the convention above referred to for the termination of the commission, shall be extended for a period not exceeding four months from the 15th of September next, should such extension be deemed necessary by the commissioners, or the umpire, in case of their disagreement; it being agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in anywise alter or extend the time originally fixed in the said convention for the presentation of claims to the commissioners.

ARTICLE 2. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible within four months from the date thereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]
JNO. F. CRAMPTON, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the eighteenth ultimo, by James Buchanan, Esq., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain, and the Earl of Clarendon, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments:—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention, between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Washington, on the 22d day of July last; which convention, being in the English and French languages, is, word for word, as follows:—

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, equally animated with a desire to maintain, and to preserve from all harm, the relations of good understand which have at all times so happily subsisted between themselves, as also between the inhabitants of their respective States, have mutually agreed to perpetuate, by means of a formal convention, the principles of the right of neutrals at sea, which they recognize as indispensable conditions of all freedom of navigation and maritime trade. For this purpose, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Yussias has conferred like powers on Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, Counsellor of State, knight of the orders of Ste. Anne, of the 2d class, of St. Stanislas, of the 4th class, and of the Iron Crown of Austria, of the 3d class, his Majesty's charge d'affaires near the government of the United States of America; and said plenipotentiaries after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties recognize as permanent and immutable the following principles, to wit:

1st. That free ships make free goods—that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of a Power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war.

2d. That the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply these principles to the commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them on their part as permanent and immutable.

ARTICLE II.

The two high contracting parties reserve themselves to come to an ulterior understanding as circumstances may require, with regard to the application and extension to be given, if there be any cause for it, to the principles laid down in the 1st article. But they declare from this time that they will take the stipulations contained in said article 1st as a rule, whenever it shall become a question, to judge of the rights of neutrality.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that all nations which shall or may consent to accede to the rules of the first article of this convention, by a formal declaration stipulating to observe them, shall enjoy the rights resulting from such accession as they shall be enjoyed and observed by the two Powers signing this convention. They shall mutually communicate to each other the results of the steps which may be taken on the subject.

ARTICLE IV.

The present convention shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of said States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at Washington, within the period of ten months, counting from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, in duplicate, and thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the twenty-second day of July, the year of Grace, 1854.

WM. L. MARCY, [L. S.]
EDWARD STOECKL, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the 21st ultimo, by Wm. L. Marcy, secretary of state of the United States, and Mr. Edward de Stoeckl, his imperial Majesty's charge d'affaires to this government, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [L. S.] hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the Argentine Confederation, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at San Jose de Flores, on the tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, word for word, as follows:

Treaty for the Free Navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, between the United States and the Argentine Confederation.

The President of the United States and his Excellency the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship which so happily subsist between their respective States and countries, and convinced that the surest means of arriving at this result is to take in concert all the measures requisite for facilitating and developing commercial relations, have resolved to determine by trea

tation into the territories of either of the two contracting parties, of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the other contracting party, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories of either of the contracting parties, on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other, than such as are, or shall be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the importation or exportation of any article of the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the contracting parties, to or from the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the like article of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

No other or higher duties or charges on account of tonnage, light or harbor dues, pilotage, salvage in case of average or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in the ports of the two contracting parties, on the vessels of the other, than those payable in the same ports on its own vessels.

ARTICLE VI.

The same duties shall be paid, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed, upon the importation or exportation of any article into or from the territories of the United States, or into or from the territories of the Argentine Confederation, whether such importation or exportation be made in vessels of the United States, or in vessels of the Argentine Confederation.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracting parties agree to consider and treat, as vessels of the United States and of the Argentine Confederation, all those which, being furnished by the competent authority with a regular passport or sea-letter, shall, under the then existing laws and regulations of either of the two governments, be recognized fully and *bona fide*, as national vessels, by that country to which they respectively belong.

ARTICLE VIII.

All merchants, commanders of ships, and others, citizens of the United States, shall have full liberty, in all the territories of the Argentine Confederation, to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please, as broker, factor, agent, or interpreter; nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities than those employed by citizens of the Argentine Confederation, nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by citizens of the Argentine Confederation. And absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases, to the buyer and seller, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares, or merchandize imported into, or exported from, the Argentine Confederation, as they shall see good—observing the laws and established customs of the country. The same rights and privileges, in all respects, shall be enjoyed in the territories of the United States, by the citizens of the Argentine Confederation. The citizens of the two contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property, and shall have free and open access to the courts of justice in the said countries respectively, for the prosecution and defence of their just rights, and they shall be at liberty to employ in all cases such advocates, attorneys, or agents, as they may think proper; and they shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein, as native citizens.

ARTICLE IX.

In whatever relates to the police of the ports, the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of the merchandize, goods, and effects, and to the acquiring and disposing of property of every sort and denomination, either by sale, donation, exchange, testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also to the administration of justice, the citizens of the two contracting parties shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as native citizens; and they shall not be charged in any of those respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by native citizens—submitting, of course, to the local laws and regulations of each country respectively. If any citizen of either of the two contracting parties shall die without will or testament, in any of the territories of the other, the consul-general, or consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or the representative of such consul-general or consul, in his absence, shall have the right to intervene in the possession, administration, and judicial liquidation of the estate of the deceased, conformably with the laws of the country, for the benefit of the creditors and legal heirs.

ARTICLE X.

The citizens of the United States residing in the Argentine Confederation, and the citizens of the Argentine Confederation residing in the United States, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether by sea or by land, and from all forced loans, requisitions, or military exactions; and they shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any ordinary charges, requisitions, or taxes, greater than those that are paid by native citizens, of the contracting parties respectively.

ARTICLE XI.

It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party; but, before any consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent; and either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted.

The archives and papers of the consulates of the respective governments shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate, or any of the local authorities, seize, or in any way interfere with them.

The diplomatic agents and consuls of the Argentine Confederation shall enjoy, in the territories of the United States, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or shall be, granted to agents of the same rank, belonging to the most favored nation; and, in like manner, the diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States, in the territories of the Argentine Confederation, shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or may be, granted in the Argentine Confederation, to the diplomatic agents and consuls of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XII.

For the better security of commerce between the United States and the Argentine Confederation, it is agreed that if, at any time, any interruption of friendly commercial intercourse, or any rapture, should unfortunately take place between the two contracting parties, the citizens of either of them, residing in the territories of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade or occupation therein, without any manner of interruption, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws; and their effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native inhabitants of the State in which such citizens may reside.

ARTICLE XIII.

The citizens of the United States, and the citizens of the Argentine Confederation, respectively, residing in any of the territories of the other party, shall enjoy, in their houses persons, and properties, the full protection of the government.

They shall not be disturbed, molested, nor annoyed in any manner, on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiar worship, either within their own houses, or in their own churches or chapels, which they shall be at liberty to build and maintain, in convenient situations, to be approved of by the local government, interfering in no way with, but respecting the religion and customs of, the country in which they reside. Liberty shall also be granted to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, to bury those who may die in the territories of the other, in burial-places of their own, which, in the same manner, may be freely established and maintained.

ARTICLE XIV.

The present treaty shall be ratified on the part of the government of the United States within fifteen months from the date, and within three days by his excellency, the provisional director of the Argentine Confederation, who will also present it to the first legislative Congress of the Confederation, for their approval.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at the sert of government of the Argentine Confederation, within the term of eighteen months.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at San Jose, on the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK. [L. S.]
JNO. S. PENDLETON, [L. S.]
SALVADOR MA. DEL CARRIL. [L. S.]
JOSE B. GORSTIAGA. [L. S.]

And, whereas, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Parana, on the thirtieth day of December last;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [L. S.] hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, EXECUTED to me by Thomas J. Judkins, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which said deed bears date, March 1st, 1855, and has been duly registered in Warren County, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday of Warren Superior Court next, it being the *17th day of October*, 1855, immediately before the hotel of Henry G. Goodloe, in the Town of Warrenton, Twenty-Eight Likely Negroes, or so many of them as may be necessary.

A portion of said Slaves will be sold for *Cash*, and the balance on a short credit, to be made known on the day of sale. Bonds, with approved security, will be required as to all credit sales, with interest from the date before the property is delivered.

The title to the above property is believed to be unquestionable, but as the subscriber will sell, as Trustee, he will only convey such title as is vested in him by the said deed.

SAMUEL BOBBITT, *Trustee.*

September 15th, 1855.

N. B.—All persons having claims against Thomas J. Judkins, late Sheriff of Warren County, in consequence of any of his official acts or omissions, are requested to present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, with as little delay as possible, in as much as a Deed of Trust has been made to the subscriber, for the protection of his official securities.

S. B.

September 15, 1855. 97—td.

THE LAND OF GOLD, BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—Price reduced to 75 cents. The book will be sent by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of 90 cents. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1855. 96—

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1855.

ADVERTISING NOTICE.

We beg leave again to state that all yearly contracts for advertising in the Standard are abrogated at the close of the current year for which the contract was made. We charge all advertisements at our transient rates, viz: $1 per square (14 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion; and for regular advertisers by the year, or for six months, we deduct one-third or 33⅓ per cent. from the gross amount. Thus advertisers may insert much or little, and will pay accordingly. No deduction made for a less time than six months.

Contracts will be made for any specified length of time for standing advertisements, or for a certain space with a specified number of changes.

☞ No "General Advertising Agents" are recognized by us, and their orders will be attended to only when they enclose the cash.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

October, 1855. 92—

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

A correspondent of the Columbia (S. C.) Times gives a graphic sketch of the celebration, on Thursday last, of the great victory of King's Mountain on the hallowed scene of the battle. A large number of volunteer companies, from Charleston and Columbia participated. At 11 o'clock the civic and military procession was formed under the direction of Major Meighan, Marshal of the day, and escorted Colonel Preston, the Orator and Colonel Whitherspoon, the President of the day, and a number of distinguished invited guests, among whom were Mr. Bancroft, the historian, Hon. W. W. Boyce, Hon. James L. Orr, Hon. James Simons, Col. Wade Hampton Jr., Colonel John D. Williams and his brother G. Williams, Rev. Mr. Adams and many others whose names we cannot now recall. The distinguished ex-President of the South Carolina College, the Hon. William C. Preston, was also present on the speakers' stand. The proceedings of the day were appropriately opened by a feeling and fitting prayer by the Rev. Mr. Adams, a grandson of one of the heroes who were engaged in the battle of King's Mountain. Colonel I. D. Witherspoon then introduced to the audience Colonel John S. Preston, whose appearance before them was received by repeated rounds of enthusiastic applause. The speech was just such a speech as Colonel Preston is so well qualified to deliver—eloquent in sentiment and delivery, abounding in pathos, and beautiful in its descriptions.—His stirring account of the gathering of the patriot Whigs under Campbell, Shelby, Sevier, Williams, Cleveland and McDonald, was most felicitous. The fierce battle was most graphically described, and one could almost fancy that the "brave old Mountain" re-echoed the war cry of the brave leaders, the rattling discharges of the deadly rifle, and the gleaming of the British bayonet. The orator stirred up the feelings of his auditory to their profoundest depths, and was often interrupted by loud cheers. After Colonel Preston concluded, Mr. Bancroft was called out by a complimentary sentiment from the President of the day. He responded to the toast, and in a brief recital of the leading incidents of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina, paid our beloved State a just tribute of praise. His speech was well received."

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The latest advices from Georgia render it certain that Gov. Johnson, Democrat, has been re-elected Governor by about 8,000 over his Know Nothing opponent, and by about 3,000 over both his opponents. Ninety-three Counties out of one hundred and thirteen have been heard from, and his majority is 8,000 over the K. N. candidate.

It is by no means certain that Linton Stephens, anti-K. N., has been defeated in the 7th District.—The contest has been so close that the official vote can alone determine the result. The Know Nothings claim the election of their candidate, Mr. Foster, by a majority of *thirteen*, and this in a District which has heretofore given fifteen hundred Whig majority. Assuming, however, that Mr. Foster is elected, and the delegation from the State will stand as follows: Democrats and anti-Know Nothings, Messrs. Seward, Crawford, Warner, Lumpkin, Cobb, and A. H. Stephens; Know Nothings, Messrs. Trippe and Foster. The Legislature stands 120 Democrats, 70 K. N's—only 50 majority on joint ballot. Where's "Sam?"

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday last elections were held in Pennsylvania for a Canal Commissioner, and in Ohio for a Governor, and in both States for members of the State Legislature and County officers.

In Pennsylvania there are two tickets in the field—to wit, the Democratic, Mr. Plumer for Canal Commissioner; and Mr. Nicholson as his opponent, who is the candidate of the Know Nothings, the abolition Whigs, and the abolition Fusionists.

In Ohio we have the Democratic, headed by Medill for Governor—the abolition Know Nothing, headed by Chase and Ford—and the Whig Know Nothing, headed by Trimble. The Fusion, or abolition Know Nothing ticket, has, we fear, carried the State. We entertain strong hopes, however, that the Democrats have carried Pennsylvania.

☞ The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, in a recent letter to his paper from Saratoga, spoke of Senator Douglas being there, and not making a very favorable impression. He adds:

"What we heard of Senator Douglas, from those who saw him at Saratoga, (we did not,) was that his associates were generally the frequenters of barrooms—the "pot-house politicians," to use a phrase much employed during the late canvass in this district."

Senator Douglas is the associate, as he is the equal in every respect, of the purest and ablest men of the country, both Whigs and Democrats. If we wanted to find, or to see Edward J. Hale, of the Observer, we should look much sooner for *him* among "pot-house" and small potato politicians, than we would for Judge Douglas.

But we are charitable enough to believe that the Editor of the Observer heard nothing of the sort at Saratoga. The story about Judge Douglas and "his associates" was invented by the Editor, in the hope that it would be agreeable to some few of his exclusive and aristocratic readers, who affect to sneer at the Judge on account of his early poverty. Besides, the Editor of the Observer makes it a point never to see any thing meritorious or praiseworthy in a political opponent. He belongs to that unhappy class of Whigs who, as a general rule, dislike all Democrats, because they are Democrats. We trust yet to have the satisfaction of seeing Judge Douglas President, and the Senior Editor of the Observer opposing his administration in his bitterest style.—We should almost be inclined to suspect Douglas himself—sound and true as he is—if the Editor of the Observer were to praise him.

BISHOP ATKINSON.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson preached in the Monumental Church, Richmond, on Sunday morning last, and in St. Pauls', at night.—His discourses are represented by the Richmond press as impressive and eloquent.

KNOW-NOTHING DEMOCRATS.

There are doubtless still some Democrats who linger in the Know Nothing ranks—Democrats who, in an unguarded hour, were induced to connect themselves with the Order, and who regret it, and would be glad to be once more in full communion with their former party associates. To all such we say, break the bonds that are upon you, *and come back to the old Democratic party.* What can you promise yourselves, and what can you do for your country, by remaining where you are? You perceive, as we all do, that the K. N. organization was not needed—that it has failed in all the Southern States—that it is hopelessly fused and abolitionized in the free States—and that, as a *national* organization, it no longer exists. The old Democratic party is, after all, the only true *national American* party. The records of all our past history prove this, and the future is full hope for the country through this same old party. Come back, then, those of you who have been deceived, and who have honestly gone astray; and the Democracy will receive you with open arms. The great contest of 1856 will soon commence. Range yourselves at once under the Democratic banner, and among your old friends, and aid us in achieving a victory for the Constitution, the Union, and the rights of the South. "Tarry not in all the plain," but escape *now* to the mountain of Democracy, and all will be well. Do this, and in November, 1856, after the battle shall have been fought and won, each of you can say, "I too assisted in achieving this great victory, by which the rights of my section have been shielded and the Union of these States preserved."

☞ The Editors of the Asheville Spectator always display some wit and much bitterness when writing of patronage and the "spoils of power."—The fact that they are outsiders, and do not get even a crumb from the public tables, serves to keep their intellects and their passions in an active and healthy condition. Sympathy bestowed in such a quarter, would be wasted. They are doing very well as they are. Their mouths, we know, are watering for the patronage—but then we fear it would spoil them, and so we beg them to "suffer and be strong." *Perhaps*, some of these years, they may get a crumb.

The Spectator assumes that some Know Nothing paper or papers have a larger circulation than the Standard, and therefore ought to be selected by the government as mediums for advertising, &c. The Spectator is mistaken. The Standard's circulation is larger, much larger than that of any Know Nothing paper in the State; and the advertising patronage of the Standard alone amounts to enough per annum to purchase the Spectator establishment, at a fair valuation, twice a year.

"Holden" is just as little moved by the sarcasms or the wit of the Spectator, as the Black Mountain would be by the thrashings of a pheasant's wing.—He is quite as well pleased with the Spectator as the Editors themselves are; he thinks it an exceedingly harmless and funny sheet, and he has no doubt the Editors, as they mean nothing by calling their opponents hard names, regard it also as alike harmless and amusing. "Holden" has also to say, that when the Editors learn to know the proprieties of their profession—that is, their places, and what is proper and becoming in one Editor towards another, he may answer interrogatories—but not before.

The Editors of the Spectator, having written "Holden's" epitaph, he would reply—if disposed to return the compliment—

That Vance doth moan, and Hyman groan,
Because of their sad fate—
Refusing cheer while Mordecai
Doth sit within the gate.
The one ad-*Vanced*, and all entranced
By patronage would be;
The other Haman plays.—Beware!
A *Hy*-man he may be.
Oh for one sip—oh for one dip
Of patronage, they sigh;
Ad-*Vance*, one cries, these public pies
Are tempting to the eye.
"Touch not!—taste not!" scared Hyman shrieks;
"A Popish plot I see:
A Popish *Bull*, dead many weeks,
They've served for you and me!
If starve I must, oh let me trust
That death will not delay"—
"Oh hush!" says Vance, "'tis the best chance
We've had for many a day.
Throw up your cap, and eat the pap;
Protest-ing all the while
That Catholic food will do you good—
Come Hyman, take '*a smile.*'
What care we for the names of things,
Or principles at all,
If pies like these and savory crumbs
Into our laps will fall."

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

The New York State Agricultural Fair, held at Elmira last week, was most imposing and successful in every respect. Up to noon on Friday the receipts amounted to over $11,000 against $9,000 last year, and $6,000 the year before. Governor Wright, of Indiana, delivered the annual address, which is said to have been a most able production. The Governor, after touching upon agricultural resources, modes and products, says:

"We must cultivate the roots—not the tops. We must make the *family government*, the school, the farm, the church, the shop, the agricultural fairs, the laboratories of our future greatness. We must educate our sons to be farmers, artisans, architects, engineers, geologists, botanists, chemists—in a word, practical men. Their eyes must be turned from Washington to their State, counties, townships, districts, homes. This is true patriotism; and the only patriotism that will perpetually preserve the nation."

He paid a high tribute to the State of New York, and the great names that have rendered it illustrious. Looking to the country at large, he said:

"The present national greatness, of the United States is attributable to two obvious principles—the influence of law upon our citizens, and their attachments to their own municipal and local government. Just in proportion as we have departed from the strictest observances of law, and look abroad in the domestic institutions of our neighbors, have we been led into difficulties and trials. There is no higher duty to the citizen, than to maintain by word, deed and action the absolute supremacy of law. We should bear in mind this great truth, that the first public act of disobedience to law is the first fatal step in the downward road to anarchy."

A UNIVERSALIST NOT A COMPETENT WITNESS.—The Asheville Spectator, K. N., states that Judge Manly, at Jackson Superior Court, held that a person professing the doctrines of Universalism was not a competent witness in our Courts. In accordance with that decision, two or three witnesses had been ruled out on the Circuit. The Spectator is inclined to approve the ruling of the Judge in this matter as correct. What sort of a witness, then, Mr. Spectator, would the Chaplain of your Know Nothing National Council be? *He is a Universalist.*

Here, then, we have an organization, one of whose chief purposes, as its leading members declare, is to protect and perpetuate the Christian religion in its purity; and who have for their Chaplain—in their highest clerical post—a man whose professions of religion are so *anti-Christian* that he would not be allowed to testify as a witness in a Court of justice!

AMOUNT OF STATE TAXES FOR 1855.

We are indebted to the politeness of the faithful and efficient Comptroller of Public Accounts, Mr. Brooks, for the following list of taxes paid by the different Counties for 1855, under the new revenue law. We have given also the amounts paid in 1854, so that the reader may see at a glance the increase in the different Counties. The aggregate increase, it will be seen, is $89,825 69.

The returns from Halifax and Jackson are not as yet entirely correct, and the amounts may be slightly changed when correct returns are received.—Johnston County appears to have fallen back, but this is owing to a heavy tax paid by that County last year on collateral descents.

This large addition to the revenue is owing, in a considerable degree, to the increased tax on merchants and to the re-assessment of lands.

A Statement of the Nett Taxes as paid by each County in the State of North-Carolina.

COUNTIES.	1854.	1855.
Alamance,	$2,356 18	$3,104 07
Alexander,	612 01	831 94
Anson,	2,872 10	4,190 72
Ashe,	2,095 97	1,543 22
Beaufort,	3,201 69	5,517 73
Bertie,	3,309 41	5,170 24
Bladen,	1,784 30	2,752 63
Brunswick,	1,286 89	2,105 52
Buncombe,	1,553 73	2,479 16
Burke,	1,459 04	1,913 06
Cabarrus,	2,327 65	3,276 07
Caldwell,	824 93	1,203 16
Camden,	1,217 24	1,644 44
Carteret,	869 86	1,326 67
Caswell,	4,252 37	6,616 99
Catawba,	1,384 09	2,023 73
Chatham,	3,843 79	4,631 28
Cherokee,	654 41	1,136 87
Chowan,	2,373 30	3,229 83
Cleaveland,	1,242 47	1,908 07
Columbus,	1,032 31	1,860 53
Crayen,	5,261 77	7,879 14
Cumberland,	6,143 00	7,927 71
Currituck,	1,388 28	2,062 32
Davidson,	2,474 89	3,743 60
Davie,	1,280 74	1,959 17
Duplin,	2,684 36	4,262 71
Edgecombe,	6,340 00	6,786 37
Forsyth,	2,432 14	3,487 06
Franklin,	3,100 53	4,298 63
Gaston,	1,255 55	2,068 58
Gates,	1,769 91	2,666 39
Granville,	5,239 72	7,671 64
Greene,	1,459 82	2,364 16
Guilford,	3,826 12	5,651 09
Halifax,	4,825 59	7,000 00
Harnett,		1,211 32
Haywood,	540 20	786 50
Henderson,	1,128 09	1,889 30
Hertford,	2,568 80	3,603 72
Hyde,	1,441 54	2,289 46
Iredell,	2,617 07	3,357 97
Jackson,	386 20	491 10
Johnston,	4,395 23	3,993 75
Jones,	1,181 67	1,808 63
Lenoir,	2,336 15	3,230 62
Lincoln,	1,393 21	2,556 31
McDowell,	829 34	1,235 38
Macon,	478 36	664 90
Madison,	429 02	767 86
Martin,	2,336 90	3,487 36
Mecklenburg,	5,109 46	6,632 22
Montgomery,	991 38	1,423 47
Moore,	1,245 34	1,984 46
Nash,	2,322 51	3,557 33
New Hanover,	9,466 00	17,366 34
Northampton,	2,986 43	4,512 67
Onslow,	1,500 77	2,168 27
Orange,	3,769 85	5,145 25
Pasquotank,	2,222 82	3,299 80
Perquimans,	1,742 66	2,726 05
Person,	2,166 24	4,361 02
Pitt,	3,096 30	3,958 84
Polk,		572 30
Randolph,	3,425 26	3,618 11
Richmond,	2,187 78	2,805 54
Robeson,	2,069 85	2,831 78
Rockingham,	3,097 33	4,297 19
Rowan,	3,334 66	5,774 91
Rutherford,	2,142 89	2,542 43
Sampson,	2,596 01	3,933 99
Stanly,	913 57	1,440 28
Stokes,	1,220 43	1,757 91
Surry,	940 07	1,582 02
Tyrrell,	909 32	1,302 49
Union,	1,367 29	2,070 51
Wake,	8,054 63	12,494 50
Warren,	4,823 79	6,108 01
Washington,	1,661 46	2,340 34
Watauga,	426 71	583 89
Wayne,	3,745 09	5,053 48
Wilkes,	1,115 05	1,878 10
Wilson,		510 02
Yadkin,	1,099 14	1,658 66
Yancy,	395 98	594 92
	$193,180 09	$282,505 78

YELLOW FEVER AT VICKSBURG AND CANTON. We have been permitted, says the Wilmington Herald, to copy the following authentic intelligence of the present state of the fever at Vicksburg and Canton, Miss., from a letter received this morning from Bishop Green of that Diocese:

"Poor Vicksburg! is suffering at this time almost as much as in '53. The disease is more unmanageable, and would sweep all before it, if a very large portion of its citizens had not already passed through its hands. And as to Canton, it is stated on good authority that only *fifteen* (out of a usual population of 1000 or 1200) remain to have the disease.

Four physicians are among the number of victims. Thirty nurses from New Orleans find more than they can do to attend to the 250 cases on hand.—The Presbyterian clergyman at Vicksburg died two days since."

☞ The Hon. Edward Stanly, formerly of this State, is now a Whig anti-Know Nothing candidate for the State Senate in San Francisco, California. The rumor in circulation in this State some time since, that Mr. Stanly was opposed to the Know Nothings, is thus confirmed. Edward Stanly would not dwarf himself nor bind his soul with the horrid oaths of the midnight conspiracy.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—The yellow fever has almost entirely disappeared from Norfolk and Portsmouth. The deaths average but four or five per day in the two places; but it is stated that several families who have returned have been attacked, and some of them have died. Those who are away are seriously cautioned in the papers to delay their return until the 1st of November.

SANTA ANNA.—Gen. Santa Anna, late Dictator of Mexico, is said to be in Washington City, privately quartered at the residence of Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister. It is rumored that he expects to purchase a residence on the Hudson, and make it his permanent place of abode. With all his vanity and his faults, he is one of the first men of the age.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of the State Agricultural Society in the Commons Hall, on Monday night, the 15th. A full attandence is earnestly requested.

☞ The people of Scotland Neck, Halifax, N. C., have contributed through W. J. Hill, Esq., $444 75 for the Portsmouth and Norfolk sufferers.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—Mr. Thomas Locke, aged 98, died in Halifax, N. C., on the 30th September. He was a revolutionary soldier.

☞ The North Carolina Railroad is now completed to within fourteen miles of Greensborough, and the work is going forward rapidly.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Canada arrived at New York on the 9th, with Liverpool dates to the 29th Sept.

The Russians are fortifying the north side of the city of Sebastopol, and constructing new batteries. The fortifications of the south side of Sebastopol are to be razed by the allies, and the basins of the harbor filled up. The allies are concentrating their forces between Balaklava and Tchernaya.

Cotton has declined one-eighth of a penny—corn had advanced—flour and wheat were steady—coffee firm with a good demand—spirits turpentine quiet—rosin active.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Democratic candidates for Sheriff, Register, Clerk, Orphans' Court, and Canal Commissioner are elected in the City by majorities ranging from one thousand to twenty-three hundred. In the county the Democratic assembly ticket is elected by over two thousand. In the City two Know-Nothings' and two Democrats are elected Assemblymen.

Berks county.—Democratic majority about four thousand. In Reading, Kein, K. N., has two hundred majority for the Senate.

Bedford County.—Partial returns show a light Dmocratic increase.

Cambria County.—Democratic majorities seven to eight hundred.

Dauphin County.—Eight hundred Democratic majority, and five towns to hear from.

Montgomery County.—Eight hundred Democratic majority.

The above are all the counties heard from up to 2 P. M., to-day.

The Democrats appear to be carrying almost every thing in this State.

Ohio Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Despatches received here say that Ohio has given large Democratic majorities for Medill and the whole Democratic ticket.

A GREAT QUASI-NATIONAL RACE.—We were yesterday tempted, with some 1500 or 2000 persons, to witness the race at Broad Rock, in which Kentucky, Alabama, New Jersey and Virginia were competitors. Extra trains of the Petersburg Railroad, omnibuses, hacks and private conveyance, furnished the means of transportation for the large crowd. There were, originally, nine entries, but the following six horses appeared on the track:

MONDAY, October 8.—A sweepstake for all ages; four mile heats, four or more to make a race, the Proprietor to add $1,000. $500 entrance—half forfeit. Closed 1st June with the following entries:

Mr. Wm. H. Gibbons, names b. m. Philo, by Mariner, out of Cassandra, four years old.

Mr. Towles, names ch. m. Cordelia Read, by Wagner, out of Medora, five years old.

Mr. John Campbell, names ch. m. Floride, by Wagner, out of Ann Watson, by Glencoe.

Mr. James Tally, names g. g. One-Eye Joe, by Prince George, out of Register's dam, seven years old.

Mr. H. P. McGrath, names ch. h. Sam Letcher, by Wagner, out of a Medoc mare, four years old.

Mr. Calvin Green, names ch. h. Frankfort, by Glencoe, out of Mary Morris, four years old.

From the beginning to the close of this well contested and beautiful race, great doubt was expressed as to the result. The broken heats resulted as follows, a large amount of money being lost and won:

	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat.
Philo,	5	1	1
Frankfort,	1	2	2
Floride,	2	3	4
One-Eyed Joe,	3	4	3
Cordelia Read,	6	5	5
Sam Letcher,	4	6	(withdrawn.)

Philo, the victorious mare, is the property of Mr. Gibbon, of New Jersey, whose father raised the great racer *Fashion*.

Time—1s. heat, 7 min. 58½ sec.; 2d heat, 7 m. 54½ s.; 3d heat, 7 m. 58 s.

Richmond Enquirer.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR POOR BOYS.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, in a recent address at a Meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city, related the following anecdote:

"A poor little boy, in a cold night, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect or direct him on his way, reached at nightfall the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed, lodged and sent him on his way with his blessing. These kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled round; Providence led him on, and he had reached the legal profession; his host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan who was welcomed and entertained by her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motive connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity; and," Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent an electric thrill throughout the house, "*that orphan boy now stands before you!*"

DID'NT BELIEVE THE BIBLE.—Before the Recorders' Court, at Chicago, a few days since, one McLeod was about to give testimony upon which the prisoner would have been convicted of larceny, when the defence objected to his evidence being received, on the ground of his non-belief in the existence of a Supreme Being. A man named Stewart testified that he had often heard McLeod say that he believed the Bible was a pack of lies; that God had no control over him on this earth; and he defied God to strike him where he then stood, and said other things of similar import. A Mrs. Henderson had heard a conversation between McLeod and others, in which McLeod declared he did not believe in Jesus Christ; that the writers of the Bible lied; and that he (McLeod) had just as much power as God himself. He used to cast the Bible contemptuously on the floor, and said he believed in Heaven but not in Hell. Another witness, a little girl, testified to substantially the same facts. The court decided that McLeod came within the rule and was incompetent to be a witness. The case consequently fell to the ground, and the jury were instructed to render a verdict of *not guilty*, which they did accordingly.

HARDENING THE CONSTITUTION.—Men talk about "hardening the constitution," and with that view expose themselves to summer's sun and winter's wind, to strains and over efforts, and many unnecessary hardships. To the same end, ill-informed mothers souse their little infants in cold water day by day; their skin and flesh and bodies as steadily growing rougher and thinner and weaker, until slow fever, or water on the brain, or consumption of the bowels, carries them to the grave; and then they administer to themselves the semi-comfort and rather questionable consolation of its being a mysterious dispensation of Providence, when in fact Providence has nothing to do with it. He works no miracle to counteract our follies.

The best way we know of hardening the constitution is take good care of it, for its no more improved by harsh treatment than a fine garment or new hat is made better by being banged about.

Hall's Journal of Health.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The newly-elected legislature assembled at Nashville on Monday, October 1st, and procceded to orgainze. In the senate, Col. E. S. Cheatham, know-nothing, was elected speaker; and H. K. Walker, esq., principal clerk. In the house there was a failure on the first day to elect a speaker. Gen Daniel S. Donelson, democrat, received 35 votes, Hon. Neil S. Brown, know-nothing, 36, two scattering—37 votes being necessary to a choice. After several ballots, the house adjourned without making an election.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—We rejoice to learn that this distinguished gentleman has purchased his former residence in this county, and will soon become a resident of our county again. We congratulate the people of Caswell upon his return among them. His voyage in life, since his removal from among us, has, indeed been one, checkered with change.

Milton Chronicle.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me a small space in your journal to speak of the pleasure we derived from the visit made to St. Mary's by the "INDEPENDENT GUARDS" last Saturday afternoon.

We heard the ear-piercing fife and spirit-stirring drum, and saw their nodding plumes in the road, and thought they would slight us and not come up to the building, but we were agreeably mistaken. They did come, and their beautiful appearance and varied evolutions pleased us very much. I am sure every young lady in school thanks the accomplished Captain and his beautiful corps for their visit to St. Mary's. We trust it is not the last time we shall have the pleasure of seeing them at this out-of-the-way place.

* * *

ST. MARY'S, Oct. 9th, 1855.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Thursday morning the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. Wm. R. Richardson, formerly of Richmond, Va., to Miss Ellen, eldest daughter of Albert Johnson, Esq., of the former place.

At Mt. Pleasant, Rockingham Co., at the residence of Mr. Samuel Moore, on the morning of the 25th, Sept., by Rev. John H. Pickard, Mr. Alfred H. Carrigan, of Hampstead Co. Ark., to Miss Mary E. Moore.

In Caswell co., Sept. 27th, by the Rev. J. H. Pickard, Thos. J. Motley to Miss Mary S. Johnson.

In Newbern, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., by the Rev. N. C. Hughes, Mr. Theodore J. Hughes and Miss Clara Stevenson, fourth daughter of Mr. J. C Stevenson.

DIED,

In Beaufort, on Monday 1st instant, of rapid decline, John, son of the late John P. Daves, Esqr., of Newbern in the 24th ye r of his age.

In Randolph county, on the 23d ult., Mrs. M. P. Alston, relict of O. D. Alston, in the 69th year of her age. Mrs. A. was endowed by nature with a high order of talents, to which was joined an exemplary Christian character. She had been for many years a member of the Baptist church. *Com.*

On the 3rd inst., at Swenyards, Charles City Co., Va., Mrs. Ann E. Talley, consort of Mr. James Talley, aged about 26 years.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret, that the writer of this brief notice, is called upon to record the death of Mrs. Talley. It was but a few weeks ago, that he departed from her home, and in bidding her farewell but little thought it would be the last time on earth. How thoughtfully has it been said, "in the midst of life, we are in death." But, being a relative of the deceased, I forbear to say of her, what might have been truthfully said; and will merely add, as a daughter, she was devotedly attached to her parents—as a mother she loved her children as a mother only can love, and as a wife, she was possessed of those qualities which rendered home pleasant to her family. She leaves a devoted Husband and two children (the youngest three days old) to mora their irreparable loss. May He, who has promised to be the friend of the fatherless, ever watch over and prot

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding two barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

Valuable Property at Public Sale in the Town of Warrenton, N. C.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP between BOBBITT & MINETREE, in the Coach-making business, having taken place, and a sale of the property belonging to the late firm being necessary, in order to ensure an equitable division, they will expose to public sale, without reserve, on the premises, on the 25th day of October next, their New, Large, Extensive, and Complete Coach Factory, situated in the business part of the Town of Warrenton N. C., immediately on the Main Street, opposite to, and within, fifty yards of the Court House. The principal edifice constructed of Stone and Brick, is 75 feet in length, and 26 feet in width, containing a Stone Basement 50 feet long, and 26 feet wide, used as a Smith's Shop, in which there are four Forges with flues running out of the top of the house, which is covered with tin, and thus rendered secure against ignition from sparks. In the upper story there are three rooms, of which one is designed for trimming, one for painting, and the remaining one for varnishing, and all plastered. The lower department consists of a Show Room, and a Wood Shop, the former fronting the street, and the latter in the rear.

There is, likewise on the lot a separate house for timber of number, 50 by 26 feet, and abundant shelters for the protection of any quantity of work that may be sent for repairs. There is, also, on the lot another house, 28 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, of which the upper is designed for unfinished work and the lower for work that has been repaired. The whole establishment was erected recently, and expressly for the business of Coach making, and is the most extensive and complete in the State of North Carolina.

The lot is sufficiently spacious to afford room for the erection of as many and as extensive buildings in addition, as any person might desire for the carrying on of the business in all its branches. It is now well enclosed that it can not be entered by any one not having the keys which unlock the gates. In one of the shelters forming a part of the enclosure of the lot, are two Smith's forges, which were built within the last 12 months.

Terms, which shall be accommodating, will be made known on the day of sale. Possession given on the 1st day of Jan'y, 1856.

WM. H. BOBBITT,
JAMES MINETREE.

Sept. 20, 1855.—ts

☞ Any person purchasing the above property and wishing to engage in the Coach making business, can buy of me at fair valuation and on liberal terms a lot of timber, a quantity of unfinished work, and all kinds of materials.

WM. H. BOBBITT.

Sept. 25, 1855. 1092—wtd

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee---Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar---Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles---Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
Bags of Salt---Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of **Negro Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a host of many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of Pullen & Belvin is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. D. & R. S. Pullen are authorized to settle the business of the concern.

J. D. PULLEN,
R. S. PULLEN,
E. C. BELVIN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE interest of E. C. Belvin in the Stock of Goods, notes, and accounts belonging to the firm of Pullen & Belvin, will continue the business under the name of J. D. & R. S. Pullen, and design keeping on hand a large assortment of Hardware, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c.

J. D. PULLEN,
R. S. PULLEN.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Pullen & Belvin are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. J. D. & R. S. PULLEN.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1855. 89—tf.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT the 15th of last August, a bound girl, of yellow complexion, about 16 or 17 years of age. She has a scar under her throat, a fine set of white teeth, she is tall and straight. I forewarn all persons from hiring or harboring said negro girl, as she is lawfully bound to me. Her name is Francis Harris. Any person apprehending the said negro girl, and delivering her to me, or securing her so that I can get her in any jail or otherwise, will be suitably rewarded. She is supposed to be somewhere about Raleigh or Chapel Hill.

HINTON FRANKLIN.

Raleigh N. C. Sept. 8.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE HOUSE OF ATTRACTION HAS THIS DAY opened with $10,000 worth of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, introducing almost every variety of the newest styles and importations of Ladies DRESS GOODS, and also for Gentlemen's wear, with a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

The above Goods have been bought within fifteen days, which I respectfully ask you all to come and see.

Call at the 3d d or above the late R. Smith's corner, and one door above Evans & Cooke's, Fayetteville St., where you will find gentlemen of the right stripe, ever ready and willing to serve you.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1855. 85—6t.

☞ Star, Age and Pennant copy six times.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.

L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in Boots, Shoes, Brogans Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, &c.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL ASSORTment of all articles belonging to their branch of trade. They invite the attention of *all merchants* and wholesale dealers to an examination of their stock, which, having been purchased of the manufacturers and made to our own order, will be sold on reasonable terms to prompt and punctual customers.

W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 65, East Sycamore St., two doors
below Paul & McIlwaine.

Petersburg, Va., Sept., 1. 81—1m.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS of the late John Atkinson, of Johnston county, have lost or mislaid a receipt or certificate of stock in the Bank of the State, for 25 Shares, No. 185, and dated June 20, 1835. Said certificate or receipt made out in the said John Atkinson's name.

ELIJAH ATKINSON,
AGRIPPA MITCHENER, } Ex'ors.

August 28, 1855. 81—3m.

THE LAND OF GOLD!
Reality Versus Fiction!
BY HINTON R. HELPER.

1 VOL. 12 MO. 300 PAGES; NEATLY BOUND IN cloth; price $1. Published and for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand, by HENRY TAYLOR, *Iron Building*, Baltimore. Sent free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar. The usual discount made to the trade.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. California Unveiled,
" 2. The Balance Sheet,
" 3. Society in California,
" 4. San Francisco,
" 5. San Francisco continued,
" 6. San Francisco concluded,
" 7. The Chinese in California,
" 8. Cursory Views,
" 9. Sunday in California,
" 10. Bear and Bull Fight,
" 11. Sacramento,
" 12. Yuba—The Miner's Tent,
" 13. Stockton and Sonora,
" 14. Voyage to California via Cape Horn,
" 15. Voyage from California via Nicaragua,
" 16. My last Mining Adventure,
" 17. The Vigilance Committee,
" 18. Bodega,
" 19. The Digger Indians and Negroes,
" 20. Are you Going to California?

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press.

"The author goes into an examination of the statistics of California to ascertain her actual value to the country, compared with her cost. He gives her full credit for her gold, examines her other resources, agricultural and commercial, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of the treasure she has been pouring so liberally into the world's lap, she has not yet paid for herself. Much space is devoted to the question of her present solvency and her future prospects, and the views advanced are to us novel. A residence of three years in California, in which the author has, at different periods, dwelt in all its regions, from San Francisco up to the mines, has given him a right to speak upon it, and he utters no half-way opinion. He is positive in his statements, and copious in his citations of facts bearing upon them.—There is a fair share of adventure in this volume. The author sees all the lions of the Eureka State, goes into the drinking and gambling saloons of San Francisco, and gives us an account of their interior, witnesses a bull and bear fight and describes it very minutely, meets with Chinese, Digger Indians, and all the mixed nations that frequent the new State, works at the mines, both Northern and Southern, and gives in his experience, which, in one case at least, is very amusing, and, in short, presents a picture of the entire country as he saw it. We believe the book is destined to attract attention. There is a freshness and *naivete* about it which removes it from the class of common works of travel."

Southern Quarterly Review.

"Aside from his own experience, the author advances a number of statistics and general facts in proofs of the truth and in vindication of the severity of his allegations. The book is very entertaining, and will be read with great interest by every body." *Baltimore Sun.*

"The author is a North Carolinian. He has written his book in a very agreeable style, and relates many interesting incidents." *Baltimore Capper.*

"It is well written, and cannot be read but with wonder and amazement. The work must have a great sum." *Baltimore Patriot.*

"Mr. Helper supports his inferences and deductions by an array of facts and figures which stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the statements sometimes made and believed that California is hardly less than an earthly paradise. As we design shortly to give an extended notice of the book, we forbear more comment at the present time, farther than to say that *we* have also resided for several years in the "golden State," and know personally that most of the statements made in the books (dismal as they are) are briefly true." *National American.*

"It is a book of merit in point of ability, and of value in its facts and truthfulness." *Richmond Examiner.*

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 1089—w4t.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:

3 likely well broke Mules,
2 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ¼ South Down and ¼ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skilful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

THE FAVORITE AUTHORESS OF THE SOUTH!—A new Novel by the Author of "Alone."—First Edition, 10,000 Copies, now ready.—"The Hidden Path" a Novel, by Marion Harland, of Richmond, Va.—One elegant 12mo. Vol., 434 pages—Price, $1 25.

The extraordinary success of Miss Harland's "Alone"—running through edition after edition, with great rapidity—re-published in England with a still larger sale—translated into the French and German languages with marked success—is perhaps the best evidence of the originality and popularity of her writings. In the language of an eminent critic—"She may henceforth take rank among the most successful novelists of the United States."

"Those who have read "Alone"—and those who have not, should—will be interested and gratified to know, that a new book by Virginia's gifted authoress, entitled 'The Hidden Path,' is now ready. Beautifully as 'Marion Harland' has woven the threads of life in other romance and song—she is a poetress of rare felicity—we are safe in predicting that her new work will surpass all her previous efforts in fine delineration, brilliancy and power, and that Mr. Derby will be called upon to record it on his books as one of the most popular and successful of modern literary issues. Since reading 'Alone' we shall impatiently await the appearance of 'The Hidden Path.'"—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New Hork,
And for sale by all booksellers and news agents.

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale privately, the tract of land in Warren County, N. C., known by the name of "Buck Spring," the former residence of the late Nathaniel Macon. It is one of the most valuable highland plantations in the county, containing about 1,750 acres—from 900 to 1000 of which are in original growth and heavily timbered. There are 250 acres of very fine creek low grounds, half of which are cleared, (part very recently.) The Stables, Cribs and Barns are in full repair—the latter capable of curing from 25 to 30 hogsheads of Tobacco. On the tract is good water power and a mill site, and the location is eligible for either a Grist or Saw Mill. It is within six miles of Macon and Littleton Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and adjoining the lands of John E. Boyd, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. The overseer is on the place at all times, and will go over it with any one who may wish to purchase.

For terms, &c., call on or address

ROBERT L. JONES,
Palmer's Spring, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

September 7, 1855. 1090—2mw.

TO RENT.—A LARGE, NEW AND COMMODIous dwelling, with all necessary out houses, situated near the Central Railroad Depot. The house has ten rooms, with a fireplace in each room, and is well adapted for a boarding house. There is a good garden attached.

Also one other house, on the same lot, with a store room, and other rooms sufficient for a small family. This is an excellent business stand. These houses will be rented together or separately. Apply to

H. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1855. 87—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and the calculating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependance of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress: altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE, ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only; for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 38—tf.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do, by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:

PUSKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

September 18, 1855. 86—4w

DeQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, do
The Miscellaneous Essays, do do
The Cæsars, do do
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo,
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo,
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo,
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo,
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 86—tf

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that valuable tract of land, with the Mills thereon, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore County, within three or four miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville to Ashboro', and about 15 miles of Carthage.

This property is well improved, and possesses samples of much mineral wealth, and the water power cannot be excelled at any point on Deep River. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as all persons desirous of purchasing will call and examine for themselves before the sale.

If it should be desired, the Mill trace, with fifty acres of land on the south side of the river, all fresh cleared, will be sold separately.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell all my crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Rye, Shucks, Straw, &c. Also, all my stock of Hogs, Cattle, &c., Household and Kitchen furniture.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Call and get bargains, as the sale will be absolute and without reserve. Possession with good title given immediately, in time to sow wheat. WM. M. JOHNSON.

September 7, 1855. 85—td.

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—

Blea & Bro. Domestics,
" " Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Cot. H'd'k'fs,
Laces and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimings.

Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person who will apprehend my two boys EDGAR and WILLIE, and deliver them to me, or confine them in some jail in the State, so that I get them, or Twenty-five dollars for each. EDGAR is 32 years old and weighs 175 pounds, dark complexion and very good countenance when spoken to. Willie is 19 years old and weighs 160 pounds nearly copper color. He worked two years at the Blacksmiths' trade and can make a good horse shoe and nails. They ran away the latter part of Dec. last, and no doubt Willie is passing himself off as a free negro, and may be striking in some shop.

SETH WARD.

Franklinton, Sept. 12th, 1855. 85—4t.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,
Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7. 1855. 1090—wtf.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,
Market Square,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Belows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with in any other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6mw.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolin, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 20, 1855. 84—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2
Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.

For Sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 3, 1854. 16—wAsw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 16th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 96—tf.

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road,
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. B. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior